

BIG POLITICAL "PUSH" ON

Spellbinders of Both Parties Begin Attack in the Campaign

AIM THEIR FIRE AT TRENCHES OF VOTERS

More Than 300 Orators Are Ready to Take the Stump, in Every State

New York, Sept. 16.—Politically speaking, the "big push" is on, and henceforth the voters of the nation need expect no cessation of the attack of the spellbinders of both parties. Some 300 campaign orators, including Roosevelt, Taft, Bryan and the other familiar figures, are about to take the stump in every state of the union, the colonel agreeing even to go to the Pacific coast if the needs of the party demand it. His offer will probably be accepted. Mr. Taft, who believes there are "a multiplicity of reasons why Wilson should not be re-elected," has suggested several dates on which he will be glad to speak. On the other side of the fence Vance McCormick is making his plans for the invasion of the Middle West and gives out a statement from Henry Ford, who announces his determination to support the president.

Pending the opening of the real hostilities, the eyes of the politicians are on New York state, where the primaries will be held next week, the problem of particular interest being the Progressive vote and the direction it will take.

The president, it is said, welcomes the challenge contained in Mr. Hughes' declaration that the Adamson law is really a wage increase law. He is prepared to defend his course in the recent railroad controversy to the last ditch.

Suffragists here will receive with elation the news from British Columbia which in its general election has just voted for woman suffrage. Every district apparently was in favor of votes for women. Prohibition also carried by about 5,000.

WILL MEET CHALLENGE.

Wilson Will Answer Criticisms of Mr. Hughes.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 16.—President Wilson decided yesterday to take advantage of the earliest possible opportunity to challenge the statement made by Charles E. Hughes in recent speeches that the basis on which the recently threatened railroad strike was averted was merely an increase of wages for the employees.

The president, his political advisers said yesterday, considers the principle of the eight-hour day vitally affected by the strike settlement and will seek to show that while the railroad legislation passed by Congress to meet the situation will give the employees at least temporary increase in pay, the more important point is that it has established the eight-hour day as the basis for the railroad workmen.

The president will make known his views either in a speech at Shadow Lawn or in a letter. Democratic leaders expect the Republicans to continue their efforts to make the strike settlement an issue, and it was said yesterday that Mr. Wilson will welcome such an argument.

STILL KICKING, POLITICALLY.

Lorimer Beaten, Says He Will Stick to Politics.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—William Lorimer was beaten by his own hand. In the same manner William Lorimer will win—be it two, four, or a score more years hence.

In these words, former United States Senator Lorimer, defeated in Wednesday's primary for the sixth Illinois district Republican nomination for Congress, announced his intention yesterday to "stick to politics."

"The Lord willing, I am going to live at least 30 years more," he said, "and I'm going to be alive and kicking politically every one of them."

INPOUR OF GOLD TIES UP N. Y. ASSAY OFFICE

Congestion Follows the Receipt of \$50,000,000 Worth of Metal in Ten Days.

New York, Sept. 16.—The congestion of the local assay office, resulting from the inpouring of more than \$50,000,000 in gold in ten days, has necessitated the deposit of \$10,000,000 in the Philadelphia mint. The gold brought in since the movement began in the second week of May now amounts to \$294,500,000, of which approximately \$75,000,000 has been sent to Philadelphia.

LEAPED FROM TRAIN.

Man Arrested in Connection with Murder Badly Hurt.

New York, Sept. 16.—Arthur Waltonen, who was arrested in Ironwood, Mich., in connection with the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, a wealthy widow of this city, in September of last year, leaped from the New York Central train on which he was being brought to this city yesterday, as it passed through Harmon, N. Y.

The train was stopped and Waltonen was found in a ditch at the side of the tracks, severely injured. His condition is said to be serious.

JEWELRY

When YOU want a piece of Jewelry, come in and see our splendid display

O. J. DODGE, The Jeweler
280 Main Street
Sole Agent for "Boston American" in Barre

PURE, RICH BLOOD MADE BY HOOD'S

Pure blood enables the stomach, liver and other digestive organs to do their work properly. Without it they are sluggish, there is loss of appetite, sometimes faintness, a deranged state of the intestines, and, in general, all the symptoms of dyspepsia. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood, and this is why it is so very successful in the treatment of so many ailments. Get it to-day.—Adv.

AMERICAN COMMERCE STRANGLER

England Prohibits Trade with Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

London, Sept. 16.—The plan of rationing the neutral countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, under which no further licenses will be granted for the present to British exporters, has been extended to apply to the United States by the expedients of refusing to allow The Netherlands Overseas Trust to accept further American consignments and by declining to grant letters of assurance for American shipments destined for these countries. In consequence American shipments for Holland will be stopped absolutely, while the regular transportation companies trading between the United States and Scandinavian countries will not take cargoes without assurances of their innocent destination by the British authorities. Furthermore, tramp steamers are hardly likely to risk the inevitable landing in the prize court of any cargo they might accept.

Neutral diplomats here believe two reasons induced the British government to take this action. The first is the simplicity of the plan, which enables the government to control supplies at the source. The second is the growing belief with which Great Britain is being pressed by neutral governments for demurrage and other expenses incurred by taking suspected ships into Kirkwall and other ports for examination.

So far as is known no machinery exists at present for adjusting these claims, as many of these cargoes never actually reach the prize court. When shippers ask for compensation they are referred to the prize court, which thus far has declined to consider their claims, on the ground that they have no standing in court.

It is expected that Washington will make an inquiry in regard to this matter, especially as to the American schooners which were taken into Lerwick and released after being detained for several weeks. No charges were preferred against them. Another blockade measure which also probably will interest Washington is the recent arrangement under which bounties were set up in England and France for granting licenses for exchange of goods which figure on the list of prohibited imports. The American authorities contend that under the British-American commercial treaty of 1815 such prohibitions must be enforced equally against all countries. Consequently, any bounties granted to France and not extended to the United States are held to be in violation of that treaty.

FIRST 16-INCH SHELL A "HUMDINGER"

Goes Through Thick Armor Plate, Hugs Sand Bank, Sails a Mile, and Then Through House—Now Baby's Hobby-Horse.

Washington, Sept. 16.—How a 16-inch solid shell tore straight through a home near the government gun testing grounds at Indian Head, Md., passing through the room adjoining that in which were a woman and her three daughters, was reported to Washington yesterday.

It was the first 16-inch shell ever fired in the United States. Sailing from the mouth of the first 16-inch gun ever set up in this country to be tested, the shell tore through a thick section of tough armor plate, thence through a huge bank of sand and, tilting upward as a result of this resistance, described a mile-long arc through the air.

Mrs. Mary Swann had just finished preparing the midday meal for her husband, William O. Swann, one of the men handling the gun. Her two smallest children had followed her into the dining room, joining her 10-year-old daughter. There was a terrific roar and crash. The house shook. When she recovered from her fright Mrs. Swann went into the kitchen. There were great gaping holes in opposite walls. Outside the house lay the huge mass of steel, still hot.

This was about three weeks ago. Indian Head is only 54 miles from Washington, but is almost as isolated as a desert town. That is the explanation given for the time elapsing between the occurrence and the receipt of the news in Washington. Few persons come and go between the gun-proving settlement and this city.

Little Essie Swann, aged four, now uses the big steel cylinder as a hobby horse, and her mother looks on, beaming at the thought that the child is alive to do so.

The gun has been fired several times since and without accident. It is said this is not the first instance at Indian Head of a big shell penetrating the shell house which it was shot and ricocheting off the test grounds, but none ever went a dangerous distance before. The homes thereabouts, like that of the Swanns, are supposed to be far enough away to be safe.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE

Drys Win by About 5,000, While Votes for Women Carries in Every District.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 16.—On the face of incomplete returns available yesterday from Thursday's general election in British Columbia, prohibition had a majority of more than 5,000 out of a total of 25,000 votes. Woman suffrage apparently carried in every district.

ELECTION FOR MEXICO

The People Are to Vote on a Change in the Constitution

ORDER ISSUED BY CARRANZA

General Denies Seeking to Be a Dictator—Enemies Plotted War

Mexico City, Sept. 16.—General Carranza issued a decree calling for the election of delegates to a constitutional assembly. The election will be held on the third Sunday of October and the assembly will convene on Nov. 2, but the first business session will not be held until Dec. 1.

The main purpose of the assembly will be the modification or alteration of the constitution so as to permit the carrying out of reform fostered by the Constitutionalist party. The sessions will be limited to two months, and as soon as a constitution is adopted the first chief will call for a general election of president and other officers and will dissolve the assembly.

As soon as the general elections are held and a new Congress seated, General Carranza will present a report on his administration and turn over his office to his elected successor.

General Carranza's purposes in issuing the call are set forth in the preamble of the decree, now made public here. The preamble refers to the platform of the Constitutionalist party, as set forth in the plan of Guadalupe, adopted in 1913 before the downfall of General Huerta, and elaborated at Vera Cruz in 1914, and says it shows clearly that the program of the Constitutionalist provided that when their cause was triumphant and municipal elections had taken place the first chief should call for the election of a congress, give an account of the administration and have his actions ratified or modified by the congress. He was then to call a presidential election and turn over the executive power to the legally elected president.

Government Of and For the People.

The first chief always intended to carry out this program and to that end adopted various measures to provide government of and for the people, to improve the economic situation of the working classes and to insure a correct application of republican principles as embodied in the constitution. It had been found, however, that some of these reforms were necessary, General Carranza points out, because there existed the danger that if the functions of government were limited strictly in accordance with the constitution of 1857 the administration of public affairs would not meet the necessities of the time and there would be a return to tyranny through the absorption of powers by the executive. Another source of danger was that the powers vested in the legislative branch of the government would be a constant stumbling block in the way of beneficial administration.

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Enemies Stop at Nothing.

The enemies of the Constitutionalist, General Carranza continues, have omitted nothing to prevent completion of the program, even going so far as to impede the dignity of the republic and endanger its sovereignty by provoking conflict with a neighboring republic, seeking to bring about intervention on the pretext that there was no protection for the lives and property of foreigners. These enemies of the Constitutionalist oppose not only the reforms already effected, but those in prospect. Therefore, the preamble says, the only way in which to attain the desired ends is to provide for a constitutional assembly through which the whole country will be able to express clearly its sovereign will, putting the government on a firm basis, beyond all question of legality.

As a precedent for the action of General Carranza in calling a constitutional convention, the decree refers to the fact that in 1857 a similar assembly was convoked after Santa Anna was deposed. The legality of this assembly was undoubted, although it did not follow the constitution of 1824.

Carranza Denies Dictatorship.

The enemies of the Constitutionalist, General Carranza says, further, have falsely imputed to him the purpose to establish a dictatorship. On the contrary, he says, the government to be established will be of such form as to demonstrate that sovereignty resides within the people, by whom it should be exercised for the public benefit. Both federal and state rights will be respected and the spirit of the constitution will be carried out. The only purpose is to purge the constitution of defects in the way of obscurity and contradiction, or of clauses inserted for the purpose of nullifying democratic rights.

Then follow the provisions determined upon by General Carranza to carry out his purpose. The election of delegates to the constitutional assembly will be held on Oct. 15. Business sessions will begin on Dec. 1 and will be limited to two months. As soon as a constitution is adopted, a presidential election will be arranged and the assembly will be dissolved.

GREAT BRITAIN, TOO.

That Country Also Threatened with a Railroad Strike.

London, Sept. 16.—Another effort was made yesterday to avert the threatened strike of railway employees, who are demanding a 10 shilling increase in wages, which the railway manager refused to grant. Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, taking the initiative in the attempt.

A conference between representatives of the roads and the men broke up on Thursday, the unions refusing to accept a compromise on an advance of three shillings a week and the reference to arbitration as to whether more should be given. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Runciman went into conference with the railroad men in an attempt to compose the differences and solve the crisis.

GEN. BLISS FAVORS THE ZONE PLAN OF BORDER PATROL

Assistant Chief of Staff of Army Gives Mexican-American Commission His Ideas.

New London, Conn., Sept. 16.—Protection of the border was threshed out yesterday by Gen. Bliss, assistant chief of staff of the army, before the full Mexican-American commission. He frankly told the commissioners the practical military advantages and disadvantages of the several suggested plans and went on the assumption that the task should be accomplished with as few men as possible.

The Mexican side still favored an idea of a neutral constabulary—a sort of mounted civilian police with broad powers—and the Americans gave some consideration to this idea. The Mexicans expressed the view that Villa was still alive, and agreed that their side of the border patrol work would be so framed as to keep him bottled up.

The patrol question was still in a more or less nebulous state. Plans so far suggested apparently do not quite meet the situation, but Gen. Bliss is understood to have carefully considered a scheme involving the best elements of several plans. In general it contemplates the inclusion of the zone plan. Under such an arrangement the burden of patrolling the border would be alternated, thus permitting use of fewer American troops than at present. There would also be a reciprocal crossing privilege.

Counselor Polk of the state department, who has handled many of the Mexican affairs, including the question of reciprocal crossing, is coming to New London en route to Washington after his vacation. Carranza is understood to have said that this question had not been ratified, and Mr. Polk's aid will be enlisted to secure this clause in the agreement.

MEXICO CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY

There Was Not So Much of the Usual Pomp Back of the Observance—There is Fear of Anti-American Demonstration.

Nuevo Laredo, Mex., Sept. 16.—With the toll at midnight in Mexico City of the ancient bell that once swung in the little chapel of Padre Miguel Hidalgo at Dolores, celebration of Mexico's Independence day—September 16—began throughout the country, although without the pomp and splendor of the festivities in years before the country's prolonged civil strife. The sounding of the bell is in commemoration of the night of September 15, 1810, when Senor Don Miguel Hidalgo, priest of the parish of Dolores, raised the banner of revolt, the Spanish, and accompanied by a few followers, commenced the march which was to arouse the entire country against Spain.

This exercise has been the signal in the past for the chief executive of the country, standing from a balcony of the National palace, to give the "grito" or war-cry of Padre Hidalgo, "Viva Mexico! Viva la independencia!" followed by the cry of the multitude.

This custom has been observed since Mexico attained her independence from Spain, with the exception of the years of the Hapsburg usurpation. Since the inception of the revolution in 1910, a century after the revolt of Hidalgo and his followers, there have been fewer celebrations of the day. During the Huerta regime, the celebration in Mexico City approached those of former periods in dignity and pomp, although other cities were lacking in enthusiasm. The banner which Hidalgo bore, emblazoned with the portrait of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the patroness saint of Mexico, was carried through the streets at the head of the procession. This of itself was sufficient to stir the religious fervor of the Mexicans.

Padre Hidalgo's first success, one hundred and sixteen years ago, was the taking of the important city of Guanajuato and for several months thereafter the revolution triumphed. Taken at last through the treachery of one of his subordinates, Hidalgo was tried by both ecclesiastical and military courts, and wither receiving the penalty of degradation from his priestly office, the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, he was executed at Chihuahua.

The bell on the little chapel which Hidalgo used on the night his revolution was proclaimed was afterwards taken to Mexico City and guarded as a sacred relic in the National palace. It is only told on the anniversary of the uprising to call the attention of the people to the ceremony about to be observed.

The day is the most important of the national holidays of Mexico, for it commemorates the first revolt against Spanish domination of the Americans, and which, although it lasted eleven years, was the forerunner of those movements which later freed Central and South America.

Since the delicate situation arose between Mexico and the United States, some of the military commanders have been careful not to permit any demonstration which might result in a display of anti-American feeling. The celebrations in many quarters, particularly along the border, have consequently looked the presence of the government troops, which in former years made them so brilliant.

ENDS WIRE-TAPPING CASE.

Charges By Mitchell and By Priests Are Dismissed.

New York, Sept. 16.—The charges made by Mayor John P. Mitchell against a number of Catholic priests, together with their counter-accusations against Police Commissioner Arthur Woods arising out of disclosures last summer of telephone wire-tapping by the police, were dismissed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

Mayor Mitchell read into the records of the Thompson legislative investigating committee last May a number of conversations which the police claimed to have overheard. These conversations alleged by city officials to have been between Catholic clergymen, formed the basis of charges by the mayor, himself a Catholic, that certain priests and non-Catholic laymen had conspired to interfere with the conduct of the city government in connection with municipal expenditures by private charitable institutions. The mayor charged also that perjury had been committed and that an attempt had been made to defeat the ends of justice by promising a witness money to leave the Thompson committee's jurisdiction.

COST OF LIVING HITS HIGH MARK

The Prices of Commodities Soar All Over the World

WAR IS THE MAIN CAUSE

Labor Unrest and Crop Shortages Are Also Factors

New York, Sept. 16.—A worldwide upward sweep of commodity prices in August is reported by Bradstreet's. In England the cost of the necessities of life soared to levels never known before, and prices in the United States kept pace with the British quotations.

Expressed statistically, the results are summed up by saying that the "index number," which is the total of the one-pound prices of 96 articles, stood at \$11,783 on Sept. 1, making a new high record and scoring an advance of three per cent. over the similar number figure on Aug. 1.

The propelling factor of this increase in England is declared to be war demand, unimpeded by any other consideration. In the United States, the rise in prices is laid to the same primary cause, influenced by many secondary factors. Competition for supplies in our markets by neutral as well as belligerent nations is said to be the underlying cause, while the deterioration of wheat and other crops, the shortage of cotton, labor disturbances, freight congestion, labor scarcity and high wages contribute the weight of their influence in the same direction.

The commodities used in arriving at the index number, and the range of their prices within the last year are given in the following table:

	Sept. 1, 1915.	Sept. 1, 1916.
Breadstuffs	\$9,102.3	\$10,140.0
Live stock	4,235	4,075
Provisions	2,172.7	2,741.6
Fruits	1,892	3,300
Hides and leather	1,540.0	1,860.0
Textiles	2,558.8	3,138.7
Metals	646.3	877.9
Coal and coke	900.4	908.1
Oil	3,724	4,703
Naval stores	963.3	961.9
Building materials	681.8	1,043
Chemicals and drugs	1,603.9	1,213.3
Miscellaneous	2,238	2,967
Totals	\$9,803.4	\$11,783.3

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Chicago—Chicago 3, Washington 2.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.

At Detroit—Detroit 4, New York 2.
At St. Louis—Boston 8, St. Louis 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	79	58	.576
Detroit	81	60	.574
Chicago	80	60	.571
New York	72	66	.522
St. Louis	73	68	.518
Cleveland	72	69	.511
Washington	68	68	.500
Philadelphia	59	106	.321

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Boston—Chicago and Boston, rain.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis and Philadelphia, rain.

At New York—Cincinnati and New York, rain.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 1 (called at end of fifth on account of rain).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	80	54	.597
Philadelphia	77	55	.584
Boston	75	55	.577
Boston	69	62	.523
New York	68	72	.471
Pittsburgh	62	76	.440
Chicago	62	79	.432
St. Louis	60	79	.432
Cincinnati	53	86	.381

BASEBALL BRIEFS.

Benny Kauff, the speedy outfielder on the Giants' roster, has been playing a whirlwind game during the past month and will be able to put himself in the line of duty for the Federal last year. One reason that Kauff has been in the rut during the past campaign is that he was given too much notoriety preceding the season and he thought that he had to kill the ball in order to keep his reputation. McGraw has been coaching him on striking at bad balls, with the result that he has been picking out the good ones and driving in a run or two every game. With less newspaper talk next year, Kauff will not have as much to tax his mind and may be one of the stars of the game.

Kenzie Kirkham of the St. Joseph team has established a record, and it is thought to be a world's record, in batting. In the last 39 games at bat Kirkham has been able to hit safely 32 times. In 1913 Ty Cobb made 31 hits out of 39 times at bat, thus establishing himself as the best hitter in the league. In the last 14 times at the plate Kirkham has made 14 safe hits. Last season he led the North-western league with an average of .352.

Johnny Evers was under other 45 minutes Thursday, when he had his bad tooth chisled and ground out of the jaw bone. It is thought that the tooth's treatment will relieve the inflammation of the nerve and that he will be able to play in about two weeks.

Thursday was "Shocker day" in Detroit and several hundred amateur players who played with Shocker before he joined the ranks of organized ball, assembled at Navin's field to watch the New York recruit perform in big league ball. The husky boy from the West did some great work, holding the Detroit team to five scattered hits and winning by a score of 4 to 2.

Witt of the Athletics did some pretty hitting Thursday when he landed on

Why Bother With An Umbrella?

You will never know what a nuisance an umbrella is until you stop carrying one.

The way to stop carrying the nuisance is to connect with a good raincoat, and let it do the work of a light overcoat and an umbrella at the same time.

It will fill both jobs, and give you a degree of freedom that you will appreciate.

You'll find raincoats here from \$5 up.

Moore & Owens

Barre's Leading Clothiers
Barre, Vt.

Gould, the speed artist of the Indians, hitting the ball for two triples out of four times at bat.

Brooklyn still holds a safe lead in the National league race.

Dave Henry, the old Brown pitcher, has been pitching for the Skowhegan team during the past season.

Clarence Wanamaker, the old Dartmouth catcher, is visiting friends in Winooski this fall since he finished playing ball in the New York State league last week.

St. Louis is the hardest town in either league for a visiting team and umpire who officiate there. It has been a common fault throughout the season for the St. Louis fans to roast the opposing team, and Thursday's matinee was no exception to the rule, as the churlish fans roasted Bill Carrigan, the Boston manager, and there are but few names but that Umpire Dineen was called.

RANDOLPH

Miss Ella Welch of Springfield, Mass., is in town for a short stay with relatives at the Center.

Mrs. M. C. Washburn came from Cambridge Junction on Friday to see her cousin, Mrs. Alvord, who lives in the Bradish house on Main street and who is now in very poor health.

Mrs. Maggie Chaussey of Montreal has been with her aunt, Miss Marjaret Ripley, since Monday and returned Friday in answer to a telegram announcing illness in her family.

Lee C. Tinkham of Bellows Falls stopped off here over one train Monday on his way to New England, N. D., where he went to work for the Connolly brothers, in a newspaper office in that place. The Connolly brothers were formerly from this place.

Mrs. Fred Storms of St. Albans was in town over Sunday, the guest of Miss Kate Connolly, Thomas Hafford of

Washington, D. C., was also entertained in the same home over Sunday.

George Emery of Isabelle, S. D., is visiting his brother, Alonzo Emery, and his family here.

Frank Brantford of Lynn, Mass., is visiting relatives in town for a few days. Dr. and Mrs. E. O. Blanchard, Mrs. B. D. DuBois and Mrs. M. L. Washburn motored to York Beach and spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Tewksbury at the Tewksbury cottage there.

Fifteen of the young lady friends of Miss Olive Standish met at the home of Mrs. G. A. Allen on Thursday evening and gave Miss Standish a miscellaneous shower in anticipation of her marriage to Leandre V. Parent of Quebec. Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening was the result.

F. J. Cantlin has purchased of Mr. Kate Brock her moving picture business at Lebanon, N. H. Mr. Cantlin has been in Lebanon this week, making all necessary arrangements for the business, and his son, Paul, and daughter, Miss Doris, will take the management of The Lyric theatre there. Miss Gladys Cantlin and Mrs. R. C. Holman will be the pianists here for the present. W. A. George took Mr. Cantlin's place in the store of J. H. Adams during his absence in Lebanon.

The friends of Mrs. Eva L. Knight will be pleased to learn that she was married to William E. Cornell in Everett, Mass., September 2. Mrs. Knight was the daughter of E. J. Rumrill of Royalton, and is the niece of Dr. C. J. Rumrill